

## NEWS ITEMS.

United States Ambassador White is now in Paris, but will return to Berlin about the middle of November.

The Mississippi board of health, in its official statement Sunday night, chronicles but two new cases of yellow fever in this section of the country and these are at Clinton.

Fire in the business section of Warren, Mass., early Sunday morning caused \$75,000 damage. The town hall was partially burned and several blocks destroyed.

The new congressional library which has been in course of construction for the past six years was opened to the public Monday. There were no ceremonies of any kind.

The largest cargo of wheat ever loaded in a vessel off Puget Sound was placed on the steamer Clenfar Tuesday, which cleared for St. Vincent. The cargo consisted of 170,430 bushels of wheat, valued at \$140,000.

It is rumored that Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, the knight of Kerry, a justice of the peace and deputy lieutenant for County Kerry, Ireland, is the purchaser of the prince of Wales' famous racing cutter Britannia.

The agents of the steamship Canadiane have asked for an official investigation by the Montreal harbor board into the collision of Saturday and that the Yantic be detained here until the responsibility for the accident is settled.

An engine collided Monday with a train at Ellensburg, on the Halle-Kottbus line, 15 miles from Lepsic. Twenty-nine persons were injured, and of this number six persons may die as a result of the injuries they received.

No additional news was received Tuesday morning in Denver concerning the Indian troubles in Routt county. The troubles are believed to be over and the cavalry troop, under Capt. Wright, is probably now on the ground.

Von Gammon, one of the players on the University of Georgia football team, died Sunday morning from injuries received in a game between that team and the team from the University of Virginia in Atlanta, Ga., Saturday afternoon.

According to the Madrid correspondent of the London Standard the bank of Spain has agreed to advance the Cuban treasury 80,000,000 of pesetas and the treasury of the Philippines 30,000,000 on the guarantee of the Spanish treasury.

The body of John Foyle, engineer of the New York Central train wrecked at Garrison last Sunday, was Sunday brought up with grappling irons from the big hole made by the engine when it plunged into the mud at the bottom of the Hudson.

The London Times publishes a dispatch from Zouel, capital of Corea, which says that the Russian minister has forced the Corean government to dismiss its English financial adviser and chief of customs and to put a Russian in his place.

At Excelsior Hall, Bethel Green, London, Monday evening, Robinson, alias "Cock Robin," the hackney pugilist, defeated "Pat" Daly, the American, in a sharp contest. Daly generally forced the fighting, which was very fine for ten rounds.

Dr. Otto Nordenskiöld, the well-known antarctic explorer, will superintend an expedition to be fitted out at the joint expense of Norway and Sweden, to ascertain whether any trace of Prof. Andre and balloon can be found near Prince Charles promontory.

A dispatch to the New York Herald from Washington says: If Gen. Miles approves the findings of the court of inquiry Capt. L. A. Lovering, Fourth infantry, who kicked and pricked with his sword Private Hammond at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will be tried by court-martial.

Consul Burke at Chihuahua, Mex., in a report to the state department, says that the mercantile business there is in the hands of German and French traders. There has been a falling off in imports, the greatest decline being in cotton textiles due to the establishment of cotton mills.

At Helena, Mont., R. D. Hatches, Tuesday pleaded guilty in the United States court to misappropriation of \$90,000 of funds of the Northwestern national bank of Great Falls, and was given a sentence of five years in the penitentiary. Forty-five other indictments against Hatches were dismissed.

The 1776 stone house at Tappan, N. Y., was blown down by the wind Tuesday morning. This is the house where Maj. John Andre was imprisoned and from which he was taken to his execution on October 2, 1780. It was owned by Dr. Stephens, of Tappan, and has been visited by people from all over the world.

The reorganization committee of the Union Pacific, which Monday bought the government lien of the second mortgage on the property of the Union Pacific, Tuesday purchased the first mortgage by which the construction bonds were secured. The amount paid was the minimum bid to be accepted, \$50,637,475.

James H. Eckels, controller of the currency for the United States has been elected president of the Commercial national bank of Chicago. Mr. Eckels will enter upon his new duties January 1, 1898. The Commercial national is one of the largest banking institutions of the city, its deposits amounting to \$10,000,000.

A statement prepared by the bureau of statistics shows that the number of immigrants arrived in the United States during the three months of the present fiscal year was 49,296, which is a decrease of nearly 11,500 as compared with the same period last year.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davis will leave Ottawa, Ont., on Monday next for Washington to attend the conference between Great Britain and the United States of experts regarding seal life in Behring sea. J. M. McCoun, the Canadian expert, and Mr. R. N. Vennin, chief clerk of the fisheries department, will accompany the ministers.

## DEBT INCREASED

Over Eight Million Dollars During October—Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business on October 30, 1897, the debt less cash in the treasury amounted to \$1,020,563,901, an increase for the month of \$8,441,188. This increase is principally accounted for by a decrease in the amount of cash on hand.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt \$847,365,500. Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,331,540.

Debt bearing no interest, \$379,623,590. Total, \$1,938,330,600.

This amount, however, does not include \$580,456,953 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold, \$190,387,356; silver, \$509,351,943; papers, \$113,441,000; bonds, disbursing officers' balance, etc., \$18,489,756; total, \$831,669,957, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to \$623,913,857, leaving the net cash balance in the treasury \$207,756,099.

The report of the commissioner of internal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, shows the total receipts from all sources to have been \$146,919,593, a decrease as compared with the fiscal year 1896, of \$311,023.

Important changes in consumption are an increase of \$1,538,472 in the receipts from distilled spirits, as compared with 1896, and a decrease of practically the same amount in the receipts from fermented liquors. The cost of collection for the last fiscal year was \$3,543,669, a decrease over 1896 of \$237,832.

The total production of distilled spirits, exclusive of fruit brandies during the last fiscal year was 62,465,648 taxable gallons, a decrease in production as compared with 1896 of 24,123,055.

There were also produced 298,921 gallons of apple brandy, 17,251 of peach brandy, 1,496,686 of grape brandy, and varying amounts of other fruit brandies, making a total of 1,813,427 gallons, or an aggregate decrease of 1,590,425. The quantity of distilled spirits gauged was 246,096,921 gallons, a decrease of 33,337,841 gallons.

During the year 3,158 distilleries of all kinds were operated, a decrease of 3,029.

There were produced 34,428,823 barrels of beer, a decrease as compared with 1896, of 1,396,428 barrels. The receipts from the taxes on tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, etc., were \$30,710,279, a decrease of \$1,331.

The monthly statement of the controller of the currency shows the circulation of national bank notes on October 30 to have been as follows:

Total circulation of national bank notes, \$230,047,635.

Decrease for the month, \$146,265.

Decrease for the year, \$4,850,022.

Circulation based on United States bonds, \$303,926,950; decrease for the month, \$1,146,240, decrease for the year, \$12,583,064.

Circulation secured by lawful money, \$66,130,685. Increase for the month, \$999,977; increase for the year, \$7,738,042.

United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes, \$237,742,550; to secure public deposits, \$17,075,500.

## UNION PACIFIC ROAD

Sold to the Reorganization Committee for \$57,564,932.76.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 2.—The Union Pacific road property, including the building and all that goes to operate the system, was Monday morning sold to the reorganization committee for \$53,528,532.76. This amount does not include the sinking fund in the hands of the government, and taking this to be \$4,036,400, the amount stated in the government decree covering the sale of the road, the total paid for the property was \$57,564,932.76.

There were no other bidders, and the road went to the reorganization committee without any opposition.

The sale of the road was in itself one of the most tame and uninteresting performances possible to imagine.

The crowd, which was not over 500 all told, was packed so closely around the doorway and up in front of the center of the bulletin that the members of the reorganization committee, the men who came out to buy the road, were unable to see anything or hear a word of what was going on.

## The Agreement Ratified.

ARDMORE, I. T., Nov. 2.—The Chickasaw legislature, in session at Tishomingo, Monday, ratified the agreement entered into between the Dawes committee and the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians for allotment of their lands and dissolution of their tribal government. The Indian solons stood 18 for and ten against ratification of the treaty, the full-blood element opposing the measure.

## To Prohibit Football.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 2.—In the house of representatives here today Mr. Avery, of Cobb county, introduced a resolution to abolish football playing in all universities and other institutions in Georgia receiving financial aid from the state. This grows out of the death in Saturday's game of Von Gammon of the Georgia university team. Senator Allen introduced a bill in the senate Monday to prohibit football in Georgia.

## Steady Rain in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Absence of rain for nearly three months in many sections of Illinois, causing great fears for the grain crops of 1898, has been atoned for by a continuous downpour lasting 24 hours. From all over Illinois, Northern Indiana and Ohio come reports of steady rain.

## To Insure Against Loss From Strike.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—An insurance society to be called Industria is being formed by the employers throughout Germany to insure against loss arising from strikes. The society will have a capital of five million marks.

## FRANKFORT RIOT.

Three White Men Killed and Several Whites and Blacks Wounded.

Deputy Sheriff Deakens and Frank Egbert and Howard Gore, Republican Politicians, Among the Dead—Wm. Smith, One of the Wounded, May Die.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 3.—Three white men dead, two white men and several negroes wounded, one fatally, sums up the result of an early morning riot here.

It was the result of the silver Democrats' alleged attempt to corral town negroes in a bull pen outside of the town, and the determination of the Republican workers that it should not be done.

The white men who had been to the country to finish the alleged corraling of the Negroes were headed by democrats. They were returning to town in a vehicle driven by William Smith, when on the hill above town they were met by a party of republicans, headed by Frank Egbert, Howard Gore and others. It was here the first battle occurred at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Egbert commanded the vehicle to halt. Smith was driving. Behind him was Ben Marshall, a brother-in-law of Egbert, but of the other party. Marshall told Smith to drive on. He did so and Egbert shot his legs to pieces as the horse went on and took the party into town.

There was indiscriminate shooting there for a few minutes and the first battle ended.

Egbert and his party followed the Marshall-Brawnner party into town. Here the democrats were surrounded by their friends and the Egbert party came on with more friends and spectators till all were on the principal street-crossing in the middle of the city.

It was 2 o'clock. Deputy Sheriff R. E. Deakens went up to Egbert and told him to surrender. His reply was a fusillade from his revolver that instantly killed Deakens.

Egbert himself fell dead, and there is a difference of opinion as to whether he was killed by the deputy sheriff, as the latter fell, or by a rifle in the hands of one of his brothers-in-law or by friends of the opposing democratic party.

Many shots were fired during this second battle. When the smoke cleared away Egbert and Deakens were dead.

Walter Goins, a bystander, a cripple, was shot through the leg. Charley Boone, colored, was shot through the right lung.

On the hill above town near where the first battle occurred, there was found at 6 o'clock Tuesday morning the dead body of Howard Gore, who went out with Egbert's party to break up the Negro bull pen, and who must have been killed when Egbert attempted to stop the party and shot Smith, the driver. The latter's legs were ripped. One of them was amputated.

The other will have to be amputated, and it is probable that Smith will be added to the list of the dead before many hours.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 3.—The Louisville legion was called to arms Tuesday morning by order of the governor on account of the prospects for trouble at the polls. The soldiers are at the armory ready to move at a moment's notice in case of trouble.

## Three Sailors Lost.

PINCONNING, Mich., Nov. 3.—This village was visited by the worst conflagration in its history Tuesday. The fire started in Dr. Porter's residence, on Second street, leaped across to Kaiser street, and cleaned out the buildings on both sides for a distance of three blocks. The wind was blowing a gale from the northwest, and the progress of the flames could not be stopped until everything in their path was consumed. The total loss will reach \$60,000 with \$15,000 insurance. Several persons were burned in trying to save their chattels.

## Yellow Fever Cases at Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 2.—The official report of the board of health Tuesday gives two new cases of yellow fever and no deaths. A man named Williams died at Speigner station, 20 miles north of here, Tuesday morning, with the fever.

## Sir Rutherford Alcock Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Sir Rutherford Alcock, K. C. B., who in 1897 was president of the Royal Geographical society and who in 1882 presided over the health department of the social science congress, is dead at the age of 89 years.

## Killed Wife, Daughter and Himself.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 3.—Edward Hamilton, employed at the Worcester national bank, killed his wife and daughter and then shot himself Tuesday.

## Lived Nearly a Century.

MILFORD, Ind., Nov. 3.—Hiram Gelfert, aged 98, passed away of heart failure. He was a pioneer of this section and had never been ill a day in his life.

## Two Fatally and Four Seriously Hurt.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—Tuesday, while 65 workmen were on a large scaffold extending the whole length of the Wash building, which was recently partially destroyed by fire, a section of the platform gave way, carrying eight men to the floor below. Two were fatally injured and four others seriously hurt.

## Longstreet Takes the Oath of Office.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Gen. Jas. S. Longstreet took the oath of office as commissioner of railroads Tuesday and began his new duties, succeeding Gen. Wade Hampton.

## MUCH OFFENSE

Given the Spanish Government by Ex-Minister Taylor's Magazine Article.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—A special to the World from Madrid, Spain, says: Something of a sensation has been caused in Madrid by telegrams from America, epitomizing an article on Cuba written for an American magazine by former Minister Taylor.

The Spaniards are particularly annoyed because Mr. Taylor has obtained from their own contemporary data in the daily press and from utterances of their statesmen all his information about lack of honesty in the elections and in the parliamentary government, and about notorious abuses in their home administration even at the capital.

The conclusion Mr. Taylor draws from such premises in favor of American intervention for the settlement of the Cuban question has given much offense at court and in official and political circles because it is deemed calculated to counteract the favorable impression the Spanish note had made in the highest circles at Washington, including the president and his cabinet, according to telegrams received by the Madrid press and the official dispatches from Minister Dupuy de Lome to the cabinet.

Some Spanish papers affect to make light of Mr. Taylor's statements, and say that they will not alter the effects of the Spanish note, which has skillfully warded off, for the time, the action by the American government, which was hinted at in Minister Woodford's note of September 23 and which made out so strong a case on grounds of international law against toleration of filibustering expeditions and against moral and material assistance being given to the insurgents from the United States.

The impartial says the Spanish government will take steps to counteract the effects of Mr. Taylor's article upon public opinion and the government in America.

## THE COLD WAVE

Had But Little Effect on the Yellow Fever in New Orleans—Light Frost Tuesday Night and Fifty-Two Cases Reported Wednesday.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—The number of new cases reported at the board of health office Wednesday exceeds that of Tuesday, despite the fact that a light frost fell here Tuesday night. Physicians explain that those being reported now had the disease in their system before the cold wave reached here. The weather has modified considerably since Sunday night.

Among the deaths reported Wednesday is Dr. E. L. Viers, a prominent young physician.

The board of health report follows: Cases of yellow fever Wednesday, 52; deaths Wednesday, 5; total cases to date, 1,635; total deaths, 206; recovered, 812; under treatment, 617.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 4.—One new case and three deaths was Wednesday's yellow fever record. A heavy frost fell here Wednesday morning, and ice formed in many parts of the city.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Nov. 4.—Considerable frost occurred in Natchez and vicinity Tuesday night, the thermometer registering 40.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 4.—There was one death from yellow fever in Selma Wednesday, Miss Mattie Pearson. She was the last patient under treatment.

No new cases or deaths at Flomaton.

Throat Cut From Ear to Ear. NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Murtie McKenna, a widow, 60 years of age, was found dead in bed at Sloatsburgh, Rockland county, Tuesday evening. Her throat was cut from ear to ear, and there was a cut in each hand. The room was spattered with blood. No knife of any kind was found. It is thought that the woman was murdered. She lived alone in a little cottage. She did not go out of her home Monday and this aroused the suspicions of neighbors, who entering found the body.

## Ice Formed in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 4.—Yellow Jack was hit a hard blow Wednesday morning, when the thermometer dropped to 40 degrees. Heavy frost formed and there was ice in the gutters. Immediately on receipt of this news, which was telegraphed abroad at an early hour, the state of Arkansas raised quarantine, and before night Mississippi and Alabama were expected to follow suit.

## Conference Between Operators and Miners.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 4.—The conference between miners and operators to decide the wages to be paid for mining during next year will be held next month. M. D. Ratchford, president of the United Mine workers, will enter the conference with a claim for 75 cents a ton as the mining rate for 1898. The operators will make an effort to obtain 65 cents a ton as the figure for next year.

## To Marry An American Lady.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A dispatch to the Times from Cairo says: "It is asserted here that Prince Mohammed Ali, the brother of the khedive, is engaged to be married to an American lady whom he met in Europe. He has offered to renounce the succession to the khedivate in order to obtain the consent of the khedive, who, with his mother, is strongly opposed to the marriage."

## Gen. Clingman Insane.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 4.—Gen. Thos. L. Clingman, ex-United States senator, died in the Morganton insane asylum at 1 p. m. Wednesday.

## Suicided by Shooting.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—Thomas R. Schall, president of the Schall Packing Co., Atlantic wharf, East Pratt street, committed suicide by shooting himself in the left temple in his office Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Schall had been affected by melancholia for some time. His health for the past year had been unusually poor and he suffered much.

## Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Wednesday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance \$305,928,774; gold reserve, \$154,024,702.

## FUTURE OF THE RED MAN.

Differing Opinions from Two Educated Indians on the Subject.

The regulation of the Indian tribes under the law governing the Dawes commission has called out two notable expressions as to the future of the red man from Indians who are in every way competent to speak for the race. The general reader, in view of the gradual but steady elimination of the Indians from the American population and the consequent simplification of the Indian problem, may be surprised to learn that there are educated Indians who look to the absorption of their race as the final solution of the Indian problem.

In a speech delivered near Muscogee, in the Indian territory, recently Hon. Wylie McIntosh, a full-blooded Creek and a member of the house of warriors of his tribe, uttered the following lamentation:

"No more will be heard the whizzing of the feathered arrow, met in its flight by the bullet from the white man's rifle. The war song is hushed for eternity, and the smoke of the council fire hovers no longer over the children of the forest. These are gone."

"The white man now goes unarmed among the remnants of his once terrible foe, seeking everywhere to plant his vine and fig tree and rear a civilized home. Outside of the five civilized tribes of Indians there is no resistance offered to his taking possession, and he only waits for the peaceful signal of his own government to enter and possess."

We know how a man feels when he first awakes to the consciousness that a new race, a new nation, of which he is a part, is born, because we have felt it; but who can know and feel the agony of a man who stands at the graveside of a race, of a nation of which he is a part, and delivers its funeral oration? Mr. McIntosh summed up the philosophy of the situation as follows:

"The fact may be a sad one, but it is nevertheless a fact, that there is no longer a place on the soil of the union for an Indian as an Indian. The pathos of his situation should and does appeal to all great men, but the logic of fate is not moved by the prayers of a fallen race nor their destiny averted by a tear for their end."

In a recent issue of the Forum Simon Pokagon, a very intelligent Pottawatomie Indian, discusses with much fullness of information "The Future of the Red Man." His conclusion that the red man has about reached the end of his tether is the same as that of Mr. McIntosh, but, while the latter believes in the annihilation of the remnants of his race, Mr. Pokagon believes that the remnant will be absorbed by the dominant and conquering race.

Mr. Pokagon gives a historic review of the relations of the white and the red man. He stoutly maintains that the red man was not originally the fierce and relentless savage that he grew to be; that he was kind and helpful to the first Europeans who visited the continent, but that his gentle and friendly nature was changed by the treachery, cruelty and avarice of the European adventurers. It is a very interesting suggestion, and some future historian of the red race, anxious that it may be justified for its long and courageous, if disastrous, conflict with the white race, will trace those earlier relations of the two peoples out of which grew the policy of vindictive conquest on the one hand and heroic resistance on the other. In the final paragraphs of his article, after doing what he could to defend the course pursued by his race, Mr. Pokagon reached the following conclusion, which is best stated in his own peculiar way:

"I am frequently asked: 'Pokagon, do you believe that the white man and the red man were originally of one blood?' My reply has been: 'I do not know; but from the present outlook they surely will be.' The index finger of the past and present is pointing to the future, showing most conclusively that by the middle of the next century all Indian reservations and tribal relations will have passed away. Then our people will begin to scatter; and the result will be a general mixing up of the races. Through intermarriage the blood of our people, like the waters that flow into the great ocean, will be forever lost in the dominant race, and generations yet unborn will read the history of the red men of the forest and inquire: 'Where are they?'"

Nothing could be more pathetic than the opinions here quoted of Hon. Wylie McIntosh and Simon Pokagon on the extinction of their race and the probable future of the small remnant of it that survives. According to the census of 1890 the entire Indian population numbers only 249,272 souls; and where they once had the whole country as a happy hunting ground, from ocean to ocean and from the northern to the southern lakes, they are now confined to 212,000 square miles of reservations. Comprised in the five tribes of the Cherokee nation are 66,289, 14,224 of whom are classed as "colored people." New Mexico, with 20,521, has the next largest number. South Dakota, with 19,845, being next. Arizona has 16,740 and California has 15,283. The Six Nations, St. Regis and other Indians of New York number 5,304. Illinois is credited with 1; Georgia, 2; Missouri, 14; Connecticut, 21; Tennessee, 10; while the Seminoles, Micropies and the like of Florida have dwindled to 215. The large state of Texas has only 258. The race is already scattered over the whole country and gradually undergoing that process of absorption predicted by Simon Pokagon as the final destiny of the Indians.—N. Y. Sun.

## A Lapidarian Feat.

After several unsuccessful attempts and three years' labor the feat of cutting a ring out of a single diamond has been accomplished by the patience and skill of Mr. Antoine, one of the best-known lapidaries of Antwerp. The ring is about three-quarters of an inch in diameter.—N. Y. Sun.

## A LITTLE NONSENSE.

—Keeps Well in Front.—"Is your new clergyman progressive?" "I suppose so. He attends funerals on his wheel."—Chicago Record.

—Closing the Season.—"At any rate, my wheel is of the latest pattern." "I have noticed that it usually gets in last."—Indianapolis Journal.

—What He Wanted.—"Have you read 'The Choir Invisible?'" "No; what I want to learn about is 'The Choir Inaudible.'"—Cleveland Record.

—"I think that your minister is just splendid. He is a man after my own heart." Marie—"Then I suppose that he will get it."—Brooklyn Life.

—Sisterly Affection.—"You are not friendly with Mrs. Fitz-Ducats?" "No, I hate the sight of her. She rented the pew we wanted in church."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

—Accurately Stated.—"I can tell you," said he, "how much water runs over Niagara falls to a quart." "How much?" replied she. "Two pints."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

—Caller.—"In yesterday's paper you said Miss Footlight was one of the most beautiful women on the stage. Why didn't you print her picture?" Editor—"We never take back what we say."—Puck.

—"What do you know of Julius Caesar?" was a question at a recent school examination. "He wrote elementary Latin works for the lower forms," was the written reply.—Household Words.

—In the Wrong State.—Mrs. Hoon—"I have just been reading of a waterspout that burst in Kentucky last week." Old Hoon—"Burst? Course it did! A waterspout that would try to do business in Kentucky ought to expect to burst."—Harlem Life.

## FACTS ABOUT CIGARS.

Information as to Size and Shape Given by the Name.

"I am often astonished and sometimes amused at the ignorance displayed by the average smoker in regard to the meaning of the various names applied to cigars," said a large dealer to a Star reporter. "For instance, I frequently hear men loud perfectos to the skies, as though the word perfectos were a name signifying quality. Only the other day a customer told me that a Perfecto which I had sold him was not genuine because it was altogether different in flavor from one he bought of me a week or two ago. How absurd such a statement was will be plain to you if you understand the real significance of cigar names."

"The word perfectos is used in the trade to designate the peculiar shape of such cigars. Workmen get more for making them than for forming others, as it requires a skillful hand to roll the material into the perfecto shape. For this reason a perfecto necessarily costs more to manufacture than a cigar of the same tobacco, but less difficult to make. But as far as the word goes it is used in trade only to indicate the shape of the cigar, which is fairly long, big-bellied and usually dark in color."

"Besides words used to designate the shape, we have words which refer to size. Such words as finas, grandes. Of the terms applied to shapes, I may cite Trabucos, Londres, Conchas, Reina Victorias, Regalias—these words being plurals. The language, you see, is Spanish, and the names were first applied by the Cubans. Words which indicate size and shape are Infantes and Coquitas, applied to tiny cigars, Princesses and Elegantes. Figaro is a shape between Coquita and Concha. Inevitable is, perhaps, the largest cigar of all, though perfectos are made that have as much tobacco in them as